

The Clemson Agricultural College

South Carolina's School of Engineering and Agriculture

1,544 ACRES OF LAND. VALUE OF PLANT \$1,300,000. OVER 100 TEACHERS, OFFICERS AND ASSISTANTS. NUMBER OF STUDENTS, 819. EVERY COUNTY IN SOUTH CAROLINA REPRESENTED. THIRTEEN DEGREE COURSES. FIVE SHORT COURSES. TWENTY-SIX DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION. NEW AND MODERN BUILDINGS, EQUIPMENT AND SANITATION.

NEXT SESSION OPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1915

PRESERVE THIS SHEET FOR REFERENCE

Location and Environment

The College is located in Oconee County at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains, on the homestead of John C. Calhoun and later of his son-in-law, Thos. G. Clemson. The College is over 800 feet above the sea level, and the climate is healthful and invigorating. Temptations to dissipate or to spend money foolishly are reduced to a minimum.

The students are under military government and every effort is made to train up young men who will reflect credit on the College and on the State.

Religious Influences

The College contributes to the salary of four resident ministers, who conduct divine services and do pastoral work among the cadets in barracks. There is a flourishing Sunday School and Y. M. C. A. with a salaried Secretary, who lives in the barracks. A \$75,000 Y. M. C. A. building will be completed January, 1916.

Requirements of Admission

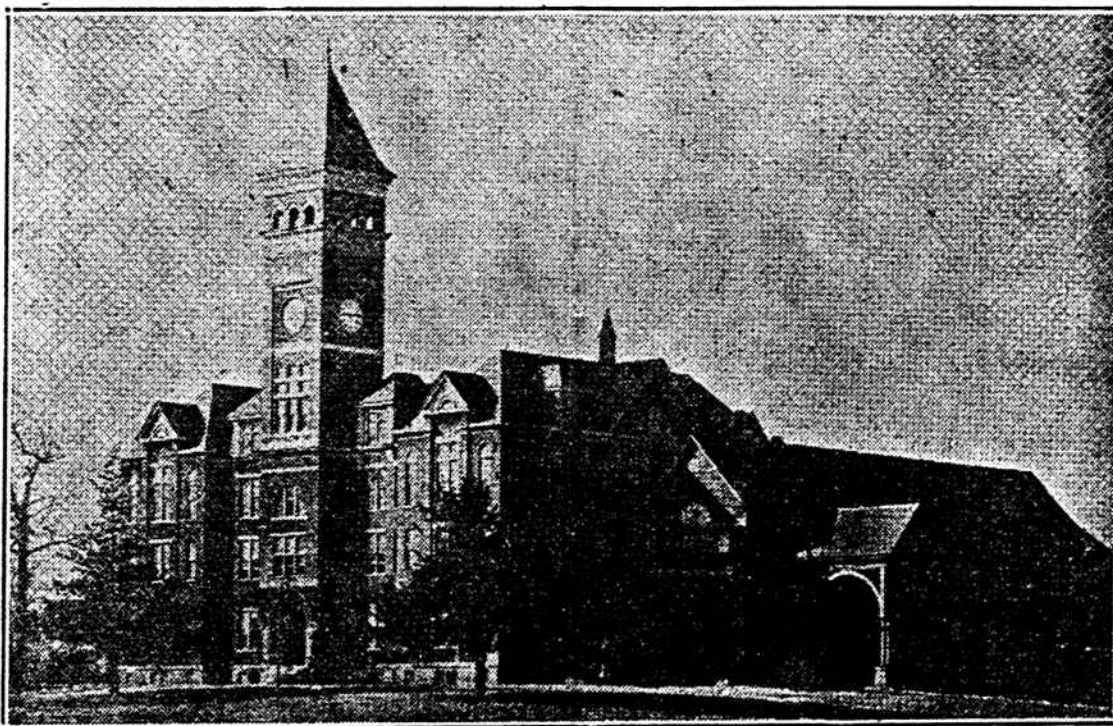
No student will be admitted who is not at least 16 years old at the time of entrance.

An honorable discharge from the last school or college attended is required.

No student will be admitted who is not reasonably healthy and free from contagious diseases, including tuberculosis.

Applicants for the Freshman Class must stand examinations, either in their counties on July 9th, or at the College in September, unless they can fill out a prescribed certificate, furnished by the College.

A preparatory department is no longer maintained at the College.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Scholarships and Examinations

The College maintains 168 four-year scholarships in the Agricultural and Textile Courses, and 51 in the One-Year Agricultural Course (October 1 to June 1.) Each scholarship is worth \$100 and free tuition.

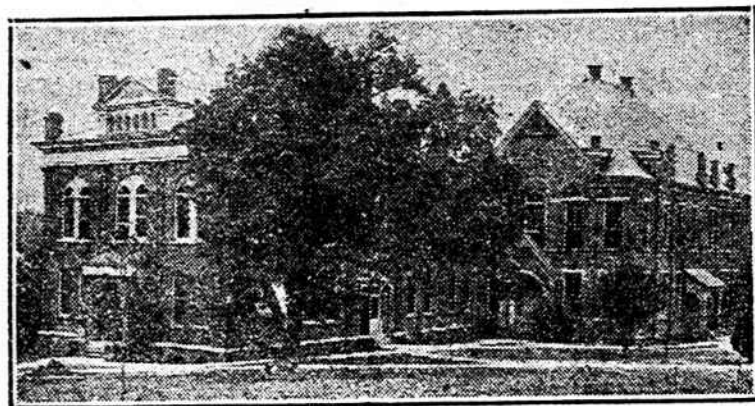
Scholarship and entrance examinations are held at the county court houses at 9 a. m., July 9. Write for full information in regard to the scholarships open to your county next session, and the laws governing their award. It is worth your while to try for one of these scholarships.

Those who are not seeking to enter on scholarships are advised to stand examinations on July 9, rather than wait until they come to College in the fall. Credit will be given for any examinations passed at the county seat.

Financial Support

Clemson College is founded on a covenant with the agricultural people. Back in the '30's, the advocates of Agricultural and Industrial Education promised that if given the tax of 25c. per ton on the commercial fertilizers sold in the State, the Trustees would not only organize an efficient system of inspection and analysis to protect the farmers from imposition in the purchase of their main commodity, but with what remained, after paying the cost of this protection, would build and operate a College. During the history of the College the tax has averaged \$122,997.17. For the present fiscal year it will approximate \$150,000.00. The Legislature of South Carolina makes no appropriation for Clemson College.

In addition to the fertilizer tax, the College receives from the U. S. Treasury \$25,000 annually, and an equal amount from tuition, sales, interest on the Clemson Bequest and the Landscript Funds. The South Carolina Experiment Station is supported entirely by funds from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and has no part in the College work.



CHEMICAL LABORATORIES.

Clemson's Public Service

Out of the fertilizer tax over \$100,000 annually represents the cost of public agricultural service. This public work includes not only the fertilizer inspection and analysis, but veterinary and entomological inspection, cattle tick and hog cholera eradication, branch experiment stations, scholarships, co-operative experiments, extension and demonstration work, etc. The College officers write over 35,000 letters annually giving specific information, and send out nearly half a million bulletins and circulars.

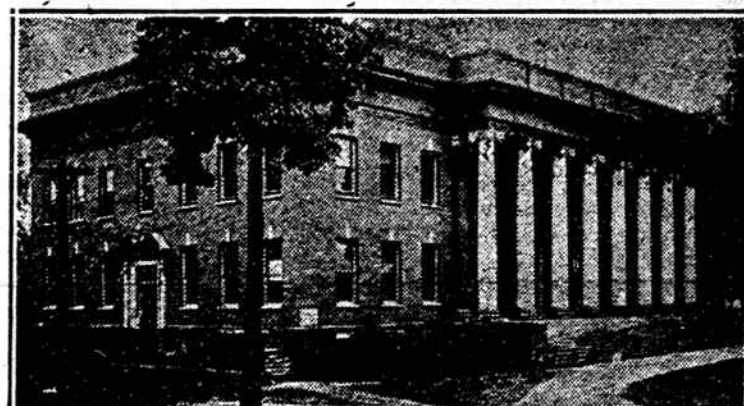
Value of a Technical College Education

A young man can make no better investment than in a technical education. Viewed merely as a matter of business, even if he has to borrow the money at interest, he will find that his increased earning capacity, perhaps even the first year after graduation, will be sufficient to repay the loan. It is a poor business policy to wait to earn the money necessary to pay for an education with an earning capacity only one-half or one-third that of an educated man. Every year of untrained, uneducated labor represents a direct financial loss. Every boy of ability and ambition whose parents are unable to pay for his education should get some friend to indorse his note at the bank and begin preparation that will make for greater earning capacity and a fuller life. There is no time to lose. The world is looking for men of large ability, and is willing to pay for them. Already there is a surplus of the one horsepower variety.

A College education is no longer a luxury of the rich, but more a necessity of the poor boy whose parents can give him little or nothing else to start on. In earning capacity, it represents at the outset a capital of from \$15,000 to \$30,000, depending upon the energy, character and personality of the possessor, and the capital increases with every year of its efficient use.

There never was a time in the history of the world when expert knowledge was so much in demand, so indispensable to individual success, and so highly compensated. For the untrained wait the positions of low wages, long hours and poverty.

Clemson College brings within the reach of every boy in South Carolina the benefits and possibilities of a technical education. The way is provided whereby, if he have the ambition and capacity for knowledge, he need not continue in ignorance. Here, at a cost lower than at any similar institution, can a young man obtain an education that will prepare him for self-sustaining, self-respecting citizenship.



AGRICULTURAL HALL.

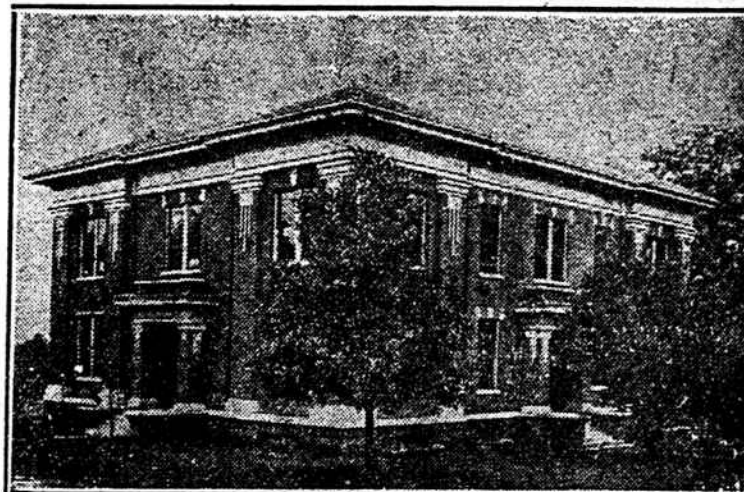
Summer Short Courses In Agriculture

August 9th—September 4, 1915.

Courses in Dairying, Animal Industry, Horticulture, Field Crops and Cotton Grading.

For Farmers, Teachers, Corn Club Boys and any one interested in Agriculture. Special course for ministers in rural communities.

Send for booklet giving full details of the courses.



DAIRY BUILDING.

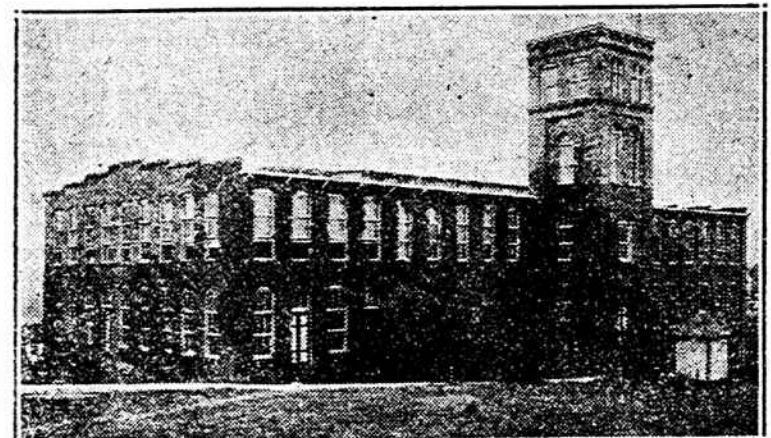
COST

The cost for any of the thirteen regular four-year courses or the Two-Year Textile Course is \$141.90 per session. This amount covers uniforms, board, room, heat, light, water, laundry and all fees except tuition. Tuition is \$40.00 additional to those who are able to pay.

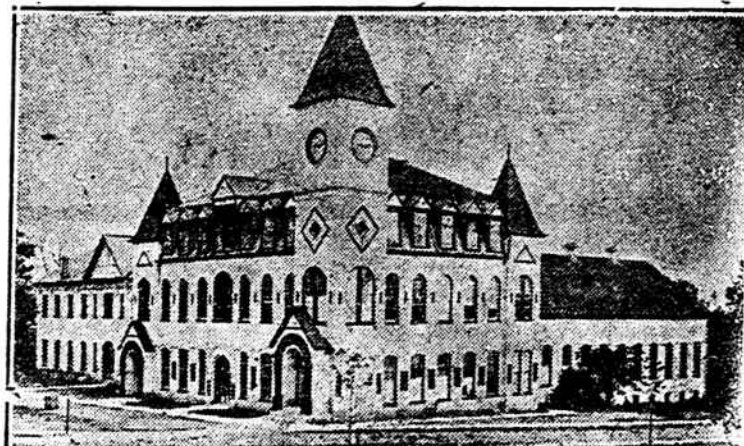
The cost of the One-Year Agricultural Course is \$117.95. This amount covers the same items as are listed above.

The cost of the Four-Weeks' Summer Course for Farmers, and the Four-Weeks' Summer Course in Cotton Grading is \$17.00. This amount covers board, room, light and water. No uniforms are required.

Do not delay in making application to enter; you may be crowded out.



TEXTILE DEPARTMENT.



ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

For Catalogue, Etc., Write at Once to **W. M. RIGGS, President**, Clemson College, S. C.

(PRESERVE THIS PAGE FOR REFERENCE—NO OTHER NOTICE WILL APPEAR.)